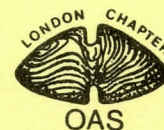




NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



FEBRUARY, 1984

84-2

HAMLETS OF THE LAWSON SITE

Robert Pearce of the Museum of Indian Archaeology will present a slide illustrated talk concerning his research on a series of small settlements he has investigated in the vicinity of the Lawson fortified village here in London. Members who received KEWA 83-5 will remember Bob's interesting research article on this subject.

Meeting time is 8:00 P.M. on Thursday, February 9. See you at the Museum!

Chapter Executive

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EXECUTIVE REPORT

The second meeting of our 1984 executive was held in London on January 25. All members were present for what turned out to be an energetic evening. A wide variety of subjects were discussed and the following committees established:

Chapter Research - Dave Smith

Fish Weir Project - Paul Lennox

1985 O.A.S. Symposium - Linda Gibbs and Rob Pihl

Those willing to participate on any of the above committees are requested to contact the executive member responsible.

Agenda topics also included confirmation of future speakers; drafting a questionnaire regarding the Chapter bus trip, the summer picnic and research activities; submission of the Chapter 1983 financial statement to Toronto and the recent withdrawal of the Simcoe Chapter from the Ontario Archaeological Society. Rob and the executive have decided to apply for a \$200.00 operating grant from the Society in Toronto. Finally, plans are underway for a Chapter display at the Byron Optimists Canada Day celebration this summer. An artifact identification brochure and a special KEWA edition are also being considered.

M Robert G.
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Stop press! Advertising concerning the upcoming McMaster Symposium has just been received. This year's session is entitled *Historical Archaeology in the Northeast* and most presentations deal with 19th century European sites. Registration is at 8:30 A.M., while talks begin at nine on Saturday, February 18. Those interested in a car pool should contact Paul Lennox at 438-9595 during the day.

No research papers have been received of late, so your editor is retaliating with the following two mercifully short articles:

LITHIC TOOLS FROM THE YOUNG - McQUEEN SITE (BcHB-19)

WILLIAM A. FOX

Funding for the Petun Project was obtained from the Canada Council by Mr. Charles Garrad in 1974. As part of this research, four five foot squares were excavated in a midden on the McQueen farm by a crew consisting of Derek Spencer, Brent and John Robertson, and Aileen Coles. Their trench along the concession road shoulder produced a variety of diagnostic artifacts, but only one piece of European material - a scrap of brass.

TRIANGULAR PROJECTILE POINTS

The total sample recovered includes only three complete finished specimens. A biface tip and what appears to be a projectile point broken and rejected in manufacture were also found. All are manufactured from Collingwood chert (see Figure 1: P for *points*, O for *other artifacts*). The three whole triangular points are crudely flaked and all display convex bases. The modal lateral edge configuration is convex, lengths range from 25 to 36 mm., widths from 16 to 20 mm. and thickness ranges from 6 to 8 mm.

Due to the small sample size, little can be said by way of comparison to other local villages, except to note the unusual preponderance of convex bases.

FIGURE 1

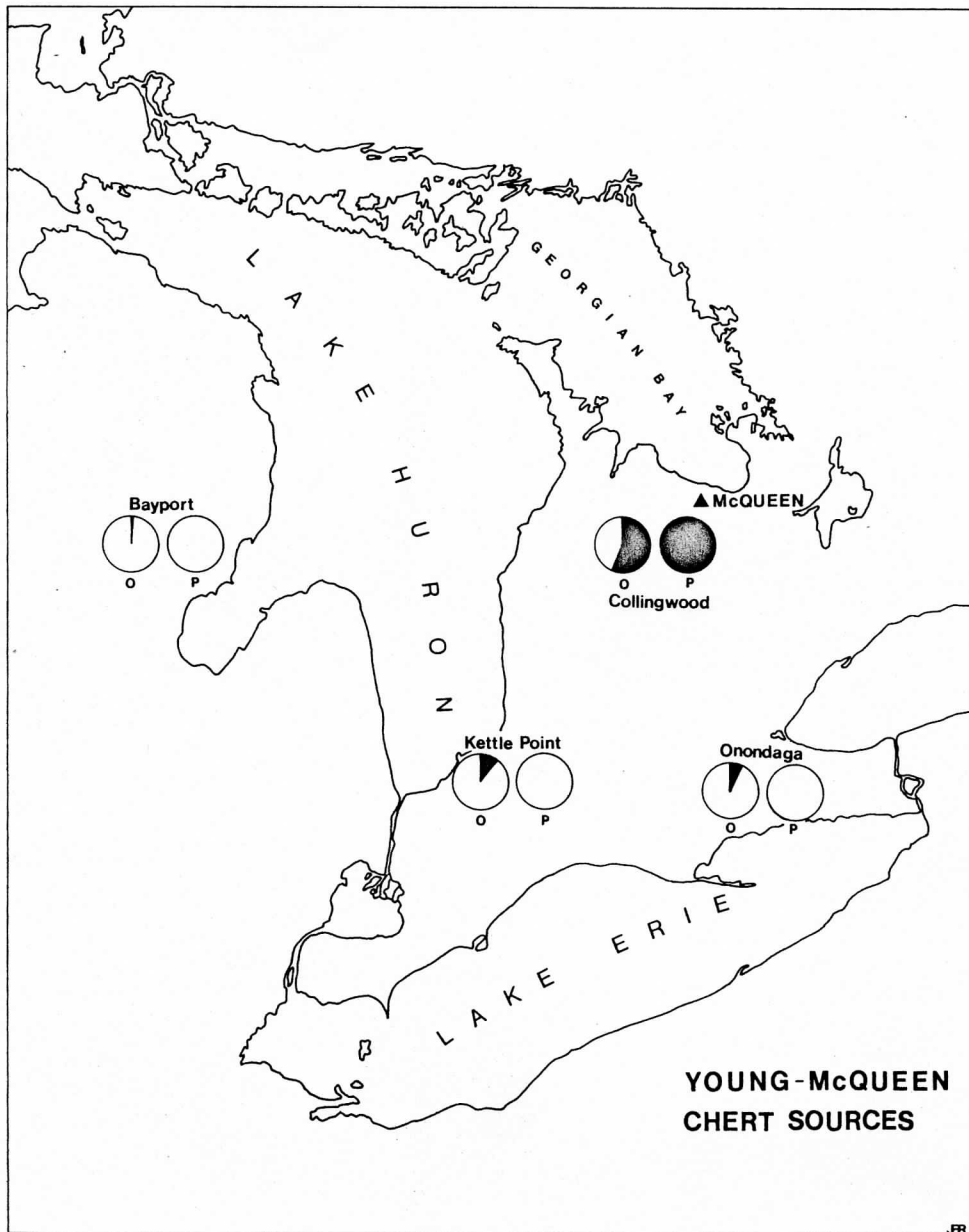


Figure 1: Percentage Frequency of Chert Types in the Young - McQueen Assemblage

touch and wear. They range from 22 to 27 mm. in length, 10 to 12 mm. in width and 2 to 3 mm. in thickness.

A single curved thermal fracture spall deriving from a large Onondaga chert biface

OTHER ARTIFACTS

Most significant among the remaining flaked stone tools are a series of scrapers (see Table 1). End scrapers, of which there are four complete and one fragmentary specimens, generally are not well represented on Petun sites. The same holds true for historic Huron assemblages, whereas end scrapers are abundant on historic Neutral sites.

Another Young-McQueen village tool form is represented by three relatively long and thin Onondaga chert flakes or bladelets. All of these delicate artifacts display lateral edge use re-

TABLE 1: SCRAPER ATTRIBUTES

TYPE	CHERT	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH	THICKNESS	EDGE ANGLE	EDGE RADIUS	VENTRAL RETOUCH
End	Collingwood	36	25	10	70°	7.5	Complete
End	Collingwood	41	22	14	90°	7.5	Complete
End	Kettle Point	24	24	7	60°	15	Partial
End	Burnt unident.	19	19	8	80°	7.5	Complete
Flake	Kettle Point	25	31	11	70°	15	None
(Broken)	Collingwood	--	--	--	50°	----	-----
(Broken end)	Collingwood	--	--	--	70°	----	(Some)

TABLE 2: DEBITAGE RAW MATERIAL FREQUENCIES

<u>COLLINGWOOD</u>	<u>KETTLE POINT</u>	<u>ONONDAGA</u>	<u>BAYPORT</u>	<u>BRUCE</u>	<u>HURONIA?</u>	<u>ANCASTER?</u>	<u>BURNT UNIDENTIFIED</u>	<u>QUARTZITE</u>	<u>LIMESTONE</u>	<u>SHALE</u>
179	34	22	4	1	1	1	69	1	3	1

TABLE 3: GROUND STONE BEAD ATTRIBUTES

TYPE	MATERIAL	LENGTH/THICKNESS	DIAMETER	BORE DIAMETER
Discoidal	Sandstone	6	12	2
Discoidal	Sandstone	6	14	2.5
Constricted tubular	Steatite	9	13	6.5

is a unique artifact in the assemblage. The extrapolated size of the biface considerably exceeds that of average Late Woodland forms, and it may be that the spall is part of a pre-Iroquoian artifact.

Four cores were recovered during the excavations. Three are bipolar pieces of Collingwood chert (opposed ridge, point/ridge, opposed point forms), while the fourth consists of a burnt fragment of a Bayport chert block core. Bayport chert was obtained from the Saginaw Bay vicinity in present day Michigan (see Figure 1).

Considering the aforementioned core forms, it is not surprising that bipolar flakes and fragments are present among the chert debitage. The bipolar technique of lithic reduction is often associated with the use of pebble cherts and, indeed, pebble cortex surfaces were noted on both Kettle Point and Collingwood chert artifacts. Raw material frequencies for the debitage are presented in Table 2. The limestone flakes recovered also suggest that stone pipe manufacturing occurred on this village.

Ground stone artifacts include a hornblende shist adze butt fragment, which appears to have been re-used as an anvil, plus three beads. The attributes of the latter are presented in Table 3. Both sandstone beads are drilled from both faces and thus display biconical perforations. The unusually large bore diameter of the steatite specimen may indicate that it derived from a re-worked pipe stem fragment.

DISCUSSION

The 1974 excavations on the Young-McQueen village produced a small but informative lithic assemblage. While projectile points are few and crude, the relatively large number of scrapers compares favourably with discoveries on the MacMurchy site to the northeast and McEwen (early component?) (Fox, 1980) and Sidey-Mackay (Fox, 1979) villages to the southeast. Present evidence suggests that end scrapers virtually disappear from Petun assemblages by c. 1610 A.D. If these tools were used for hide working then it would appear that either hide preparation activities declined on Petun villages following c. 1610 A.D., or another tool assumed this scraping function.

Hamalainen's (1981) faunal analysis displays no consistent change in species representation on these villages through time, casting some doubt on the former hypothesis. Only a full-scale functional analysis of Petun tool assemblages can address the latter.

In relation to the hypothesized importance of hide processing on the Young-McQueen village, it is tempting to see the delicate Onondaga chert bladelets as cutting tools for hide preparation. Hamalainen (1981) reports a very substantial 59% beaver representation among the recovered faunal remains.

The preponderance of bipolar cores and utilization of pebble cherts by the Young-McQueen site population is similar to that documented for the McEwen site (Fox, 1980). Indeed, the relative popularity of various chert types in the Young-McQueen industry (other than projectile points - see Figure 1) is most comparable to the McEwen assemblage (Ibid: Figure 1) and not dissimilar to the raw material preferences reported for the Haney-Cook (Fox, 1979a) and Sidey-Mackay (Fox, 1979) villages.

Polished limestone pipes which usually incorporated effigies were traditionally manufactured on Collingwood area sites (Fox, 1979c). Debitage relating to this industry has been identified on villages dating from c. 1580 A.D. until the mid-seventeenth century dispersal of the Petun. The presence of limestonedebitage on the Young-McQueen site is thus not surprising.

Sandstone discoidal beads have thus far only been recorded in Petunia on the Sidey-Mackay village, where the specimens are generally larger in diameter and thinner (Fox, 1979). Similar to the above, the single steatite bead is comparable to specimens reported for earlier St. Lawrence Iroquois villages to the east.

CONCLUSIONS

While the data are limited, it would appear that the Young-McQueen village was occupied by Petun Iroquois c. 1600 A.D. These people were in contact with wintering Ottawa groups who provided them with Lake Huron basin cherts, while they also maintained

contacts to the south similar to that evidenced for the slightly earlier Sidey-Mackay population. A major on-site activity may have been pelt processing for market in the burgeoning seventeenth century fur trade.

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MEADOWOOD BIFACE CACHES FROM SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

WILLIAM A. FOX

An extensive review of southwestern Ontario Early Woodland data was undertaken by the writer in 1983 as part of the research for a period synthesis (Spence and Fox, n.d.). As a result, several Meadowood biface caches were located and recorded. The largest is a cache of 166 blades discovered in the Thedford vicinity by Mr. J.W. Stewart. It was donated to the Provincial Museum and is described in the Annual Archaeological Report for Ontario for 1915 (Orr, 1916: 95). A much smaller group of blades was located among the Cranbrook Institute collections. They were found in Haldimand County (no more accurate provenience) and were donated by a Mr. Barber. All eleven pieces are red ochre stained, suggesting a former mortuary context.

The information recorded last year bears on a number of questions raised in the earlier KEWA article entitled *Meadowood Caches in Southwestern Ontario* (Fox, 1981). A variety of Moerschfelder, Hoover, Liahn II, Boyd and Townsend/Slask-Caswell cache blade attributes were considered in the 1981 article, while the mean lengths and widths (including standard deviations) for the former four caches were graphically displayed. Figure 1 presents the same metric data for the above, plus the two new caches. As indicated in the earlier article, the Boyd cache blades are unusually variable in dimensions, as can be seen in the standard deviations around the mean presented in Table 1.

A comparison of Figure 1 with the cache geographic distributions illustrated in Figure 2 appears to answer one of the questions posed in 1981. The location of the western Thedford cache among the eastern Haldimand-Norfolk assemblages in Figure 1 suggests that the anomalously larger western Liahn blades reflect a temporal, as opposed to spatial divergence from the Ontario Meadowood norm.

Inter-cache differences in maximum length, width and thickness means are presented in a series of pair-wise t-tests in Table 2. Sokal and Rohlf's (1969: 220) formula has been used to compute the scores. Greatest significant inter-cache variability is reflected in thickness measures, where only two pairs scored insignificant difference at a .05 level. Width at 4 pairs and length at 6 pairs display roughly equal difference. In other words, there is a great deal of uniformity between most caches in their planar shape.

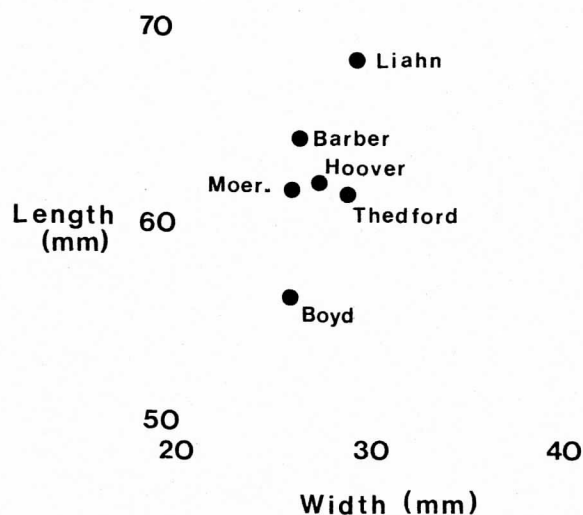


Figure 1: Meadowood Biface Cache Metric Distributions

TABLE 1: CACHE BLADE METRICS

	LENGTH (mm)		WIDTH		THICKNESS	
	\bar{x}	s	\bar{x}	s	\bar{x}	s
Barber (n-11)	64.4	7.4	26.3	1.7	6.4	0.9
Boyd (n-21)	56.4	16.1	25.7	4.4	7.2	2.0
Hoover (n-38)	62.2	8.7	27.3	2.7	Not available	
Liahn (n-37)	68.5	5.5	29.5	3.5	5.2	0.6
Moerschfelder (n-28)	61.9	6.1	25.8	2.1	5.8	0.6
Thedford (n-128)	61.5	7.4	28.8	2.5	4.9	0.6

TABLE 2: PAIR WISE t - TESTS FOR LENGTH, WIDTH AND THICKNESS

LENGTH					
	Barb	Boyd	Liah	Moer	Thed
Barber	----	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Boyd	1.57	----	***	n.s.	*
Liahn	1.95	4.17	----	***	***
Moerschfelder	2.0	1.68	4.51	----	n.s.
Thedford	1.25	2.38	5.25	0.27	----
WIDTH					
	Barb	Boyd	Liah	Moer	Thed
Barber	----	n.s.	**	n.s.	**
Boyd	0.44	----	***	n.s.	***
Liahn	2.91	3.63	----	***	n.s.
Moerschfelder	0.66	0.13	4.89	----	***
Thedford	3.23	4.64	1.29	5.81	----
THICKNESS					
	Barb	Boyd	Liah	Moer	Thed
Barber	----	n.s.	***	n.s.	***
Boyd	1.34	----	***	**	***
Liahn	4.91	5.68	----	***	*
Moerschfelder	1.92	3.36	4.22	----	***
Thedford	7.65	10.6	2.5	7.72	----

TABLE 2: - continued

LEGEND: ns = not sign. at .05 level
 * = sign. at .05 level
 ** = sign. at .01 level
 *** = sign. at .001 level

TABLE 3: DETERMINANT OF COVARIANCE MATRIX

SITE	DET (s)	SITE	DET (s)
Barber	67	Boyd Fea. 14	654
Boyd	8030	Boyd Fea. 23	291
Liahn	108	Boyd Fea. 25	477
Moerschfelder	54		
Thedford	99		

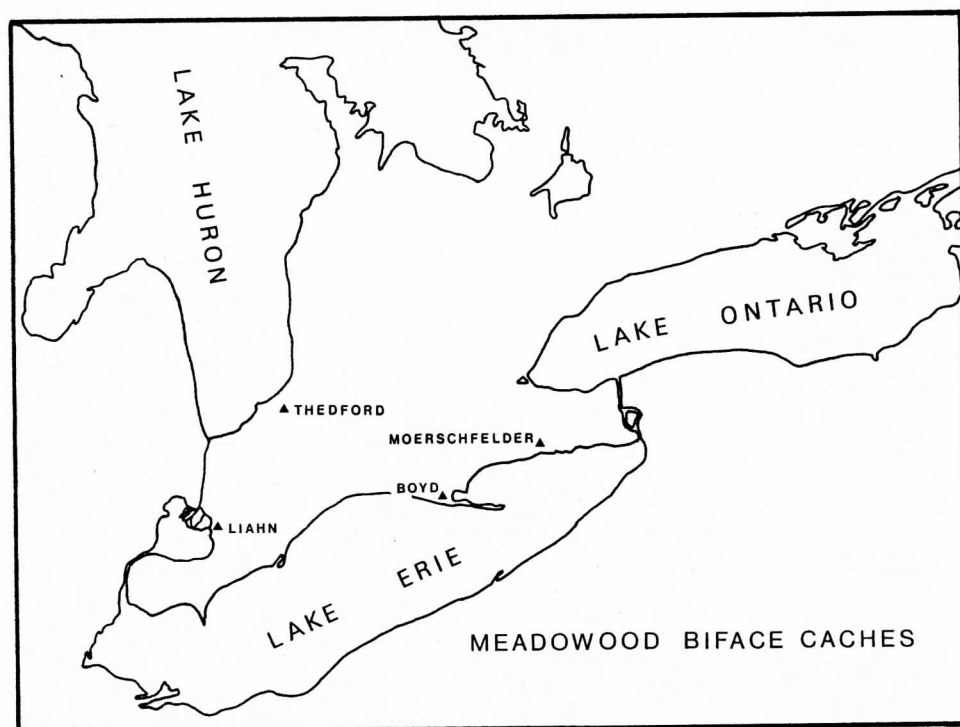


Figure 2: Meadowood Biface Cache Locations
 in Southwestern Ontario

Variability of blades within caches is expressed by the standard deviation measures in Table 1, as well as the determinant of covariance matrix scores presented in Table 3.

The determinants or det(s) can be considered as an index of overall intra-cache variability with respect to length, thickness and width. Scores near 0 indicate low variability, higher scores greater variability.

The Meadowood scores are generally low, with the exception of Boyd, especially

as compared to southwestern Ontario Middle Woodland caches which have scores between 987 and 6965. Further, when the "Boyd Cemetery cache" is broken into its three separate component features (1 mortuary, 2 secular), their computed det(s), while higher, are much more in line with the Meadowood norm. This vastly reduced intra-feature variability may represent single knapper production of feature assemblages or a significant temporal span (several centuries ?) in Meadowood activities as represented in those three features at the Boyd Cemetery.

The foregoing battery of cache blade metrics and statistics all serve to emphasize the generally high inter-and intra-site uniformity of the product. While all the data are not in for southwestern Ontario Archaic, Early Woodland and Middle Woodland biface caches, it is probable that Meadowood blades are the most standardized of all such products. They also appear to reflect generally the highest degree of flint knapping skill.

Low variability in Early Woodland as opposed to earlier and later biface caches may reflect social factors such as the limited number of knappers contributing to individual Meadowood as compared to other caches. However, since all blades in all Meadowood caches studied to date are manufactured from a single raw material - Onondaga chert - it seems probable that knapping craft specialization was occurring to an unparalleled degree during Early Woodland times. Granger (1978: 287) also seems to hint at this conclusion in his analysis of Meadowood ceremony and exchange. If this hypothesis is supported by additional future data, all that must then be established is why this social development occurred at this particular point in time!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to thank the following institutions and individuals for access to their collections for study: Cranbrook Institute of Science, Royal Ontario Museum Ms. Susan Jamieson, Mr. Fred Moerschfelder and Dr. Michael Spence. Finally, Ian Kenyon deserves special thanks for assisting the writer in his understanding and use of the more sophisticated of the statistics presented herein.

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Once again the fabulous Finn challenges our archaeological imagination with the following quizz.....

Question: What pottery type could be mistaken for an arrowhead?

Answer: Two words, twelve letters.

Below are all the words found in the glossary. They run backwards and forward, up and down and diagonally, always in straight lines. When you find a word in the glossary in the jumble, circle each letter in the word. Look only for words appearing in the glossary. When you have finished, the leftover letters will spell the answer.

Jumble

G S P I L E T S A P T I M E E
R R M D R A H T E N I O O G D
N I E R G R G R O I R E T N I
O E M B A A I S O P O S T I S
I S D L M F R I N D Q E O R S
T M L S E E W R T B U X B I G
A O E P M Y T H A O O T T F S
C O Y E U A S N R D I E E E H
I T E M S I R U I Y S R R N O
L H K C E N T T O W O I E N U
B E O N U E S E T M A O E E L
U R C L M M C P E T C R S K D
P A L P A A A E I M A A O O E
M I E L L R R O I W B O C R R
H R L P T C N S H P C E D B S

B

Base
Big
Body
Bottom
Broken

C

Collar
Cook
Creemore

E

Emerson
Exterior

F

Farms
Fire
Firing

G

Garrad

H

Hard
Hill

I

Interior
Iroquois
Items

L

Lip

M

Macneish
Museum

N

Neck

O

Ontario

P

Part
Paste
Petun
Piece
Place
Pot
Publication

R

Ramsden
Rim
R.O.M.

S

Seriation
Side
Simcoe
Sites
Shoulders
Small
Smoother

T

Temper
Time
Type

W

Ware
Wintenberg
Wright

Answer to last month's quizz -

JUVENILE CERAMICS (of course!)

NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

POST 1891 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Thomas Kenyon

In 1891 the USA required that all imported items be marked with their *country* of origin, as are the pipes shown below. These post-1891 pipes were found in community dumps, cellars, attics, etc. All *marked* pipes are lettered McDOUGALL with SCOTLAND on the reverse. An exception is the coloured L. FIOLET pipe (14) that was recorded from an Ontario antique dealers. Notes: 1) A pipe commemorating the 100th year of the death of the Irish Nationalist WOLF TONE (1763-1798). 2, 3) Scotch thistle motifs. 4, 6) Irish theme pipes. 5) Bust of Edward VII. 7) A popular ship and anchor design. 8) Sir Thomas Lipton entered the SHAMROCK five times in the American Yacht race. He lost five times. c. 1900. 9) Unique figurative buffalo pipe. 10) Maple leaf. 11) Football players. 12) Tobacco leaf. 13) Boer War (1899-1902) pipe? 15) Leaf pattern.

